THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.

One door east of Albemarle House.

TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.

For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1890. NUMBER 15.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

About seventy per cent. of the students at Georgia's State University are poor boys who are in their places through rigid economy practiced at home.

Our aggregate trade with Cuba was valued at $53,000,000 in 1889, which is more than double the colony's trade with the mother country, Spain, and five times its trade with England.

The wool and sheep industry of the Argentine Republic has reached enormous figures. There are now in that country nearly 71,000,000 of sheep, producing about 150,000 tons of wool, valued at about $45,000,000.

The enormous development of our iron industry is shown by the statistics of the Iron Age, in which the production of iron for the first six months of 1890 is placed at 4,610,000 tons, which is the largest amount of iron ever made in any country in the world in that time.

When a London mob drags a duchess from her carriage to strip her of her diamonds, it is plain enough, muses the Atlanta Constitution, that when they get their blood up some day they will turn the city upside down and commit atrocities that would disgrace a gang of Apache Indians.

Henry Bridgeman, the colored man who gave $10,000 towards the purchase of Mrs. Cairns' seminary at Kirkwood, Mo., is a saloon keeper and worth $200,000. The seminary thus becomes, states the Courier-Journal, the first manual training school for colored boys ever established.

Lord Tollemache, now over eighty years and in bad health, has achieved a unique fame in England. His Cheshire estate, 26,000 acres in extent, supports practically one of the most prosperous communities of agriculturists known to the British kingdom. In the last sixty years Lord Tollemache has evicted nobody, had no vacant farms and suffered no loss through non-payment of rents. All his tenants are prosperous and contented, and they owe their exceptionally fortunate lot to the wise administration of their landlord. The estate descended to the present owner in a direct line from ancestors who owned it when Henry VIII. was king.

It appears from the figures that Great Britain has gone into railroad building in the Argentine Republic with much greater interest than was ever manifested in American investments of the same character. She has furnished almost the entire capital and very few of the roads have begun to pay. Ten years ago there was only one mile of road to 317 miles of territory, against 32.38 in the United States. In the last decade, while railroads in this country have grown until there is a mile for every 18.75 square miles of territory, the Argentine has done four times as much building in proportion, bringing the mileage up to one for 48.66 square miles. No wonder, observes the Mail and Express, the country is practically bankrupt trying to pay the interest on such inflation.

Barbers have not usually been noted as reformers, but in Bombay, India, the barbers have solemnly joined in a pledge not to shave the heads of widows. This means a great deal, for the shaved head is the sign of the woman doomed to perpetual widowhood. Her "husband" may have died when she was a babe in arms, for infants are pledged in marriage in that country, but she must remain a widow all her life, and the shorn poll is the evidence of her condition. The barber's refusal to shave the heads of females under such circumstances is, therefore, a protest against an inhuman and cruel custom, upheld by the strongest prejudices, and the wielders of the razor have, therefore, been subjected to much persecution; but they hold their own, nevertheless, with a fortitude that deserves to be commended.

Despite the fitful exploiting of Volapuk, the only language that seems to make much progress toward universal use is our own mother English; and its progress is marked and unmistakable, boasts the New York Tribune. At the beginning of the present century, it is estimated, only about 21,000,000 persons spoke English, while French was the native tongue of 31,500,000, German of 30,000,000, Russian of 31,000,000, and Spanish of 26,000,000. The seven chief languages of Europe—the five named, with Italian and Portuguese—were spoken by 162,000,000 people, of whom less than thirteen per cent. spoke English. Those same languages are now used by 400,000,000 people, of whom about 125,000,000, or 31 per cent., are English-speaking. The English language is now used by nearly twice as many people as any of the others, and its rate of growth is every year becoming more rapid. It is splendidly adapted to become the universal language, and appears to be destined for that position—if it be possible for any language ever to attain it.

The Arc of Lightning.

This is an age of lighthing,
The world hums on its way,
And lightning lights its lamp by night
And pulls its load by day;
And he who seeks its prizes,
The world's applause or gains,
Must stir the lightning in his blood,
And mix it in his brains.

Right on it spins, a whirling whizz
With fierce electric gleams,
Right down "the ringing grooves of change"
The blazing courser streams;
Then watch your chance and jump aboard,
Throw off your heavy chains,
And stir the lightning in your blood,
And mix it in your brains.

—[S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

BOGUE—A HERO.

BY OSCAR K. DAVIS.

"It's a curious thing," said the Doctor, "how the friendships of our boyhood occasionally come back to us in later years."

We were sitting in his office enjoying a quiet little chat over old college days. Something in his manner told me that he had a good story, so I answered with a tentative, "Yes? What suggested that to you?"

"Oh, the queer ending one of mine has just had. I'll tell you about it.

"I was a boy when my father first came to this town. As boys will, I soon made my friends and my enemies—more enemies than friends, perhaps; but among the friends was one of the best-natured little fellows you ever saw. Somewhere he had picked up the oddest nickname I had ever heard. Everybody in town knew him as 'Bogue.' Why, nobody could tell. His real name was John Sanderson, and he lived with his widowed mother who kept the country post-office.

"Bogue was a jolly youngster. He was bright, shrewd and happy; always ready to do a friend a good turn, and continually occupied with one of a thousand schemes he had for making a few cents, or in spending those previously earned. He had two brothers, no more like him in nature and disposition than a rainy day is like the sunshine. They were both sober young fellows, working hard at their trades, and never having any time or money to spend for pleasure.

"But Bogue was their exact opposite. Volatile and free, he had no thought for the day or the morrow. He made the best he could of his life, and had no complaint because existence was not a bed of thornless roses. His bright, winsome ways made him scores of friends. Men pre-occupied with business cares would go out of their way to do him a kindness, for there was a phase of his life which the brave little fellow never mentioned, but which half the town knew and pitied. Favorite that he was elsewhere, at home he was disliked. To the mother, so careful of the other boys, so watchful of their lives, he was unwelcome.

"The sweet, sunny nature, so much in need of the tender care of a mother's love, was hurt and darkened at the beginning of its development; left to warp and grow crooked if it would; left to turn into paths the mother-love should so carefully guard.

"Is it strange there should have been dark days in his life? The strange thing is that the happy nature was not forever ruined, and that the native manhood within him triumphed.

"Well, we boys lived and grew together. At school he was the brightest and the worst of the lot. What mischief he could not devise was not worth attempting; what plans for bothering his teachers he could not formulate were beyond the rest of us. But with all his dare deviltry and mischief, that reckless, merry hearted boy carried in his manly bosom the very soul of honor. Generous to a fault, he would willingly take the blame of any prank if thereby his companions should escape. But there were some things neither persuasion nor force could induce him to do. And one day the master called on him for one of them.

"There had been a prank of more than usual magnitude played on the master; his desk had been opened and his text-books hidden. There was an ominous gleam in his gray eyes that morning as he called out: 'Sanderson, did you have anything to do with this?'

"'Yes, sir,' answered the boy.

"'Come up here.'

"Bogue stepped forward, never dreaming but that a good thrashing would settle the whole trouble; but he was mistaken.

"'Who was with you?' asked the master.

"The boy's big eyes grew round with astonishment and flashed with anger as he answered: 'Do you think I would tell you that? You don't know me.'

"For an instant there was a silence like the hush of death. The pupils sat there breathless and eager. The master grew ghastly pale; then his voice, low and quivering with rage: 'Sanderson, I command you to tell me who was with you.'

"The big, old-fashioned clock on the wall loudly ticked the only answer.

"'I say I command you!'

"'I refuse to tell.'

"That was nineteen years ago, but it seems as if but yesterday, so vividly do I recall the scene that followed. The master stepped to his closet and took down a long, green rawhide, such as are used for riding-whips. There was a single cry, 'For shame;' but he silenced it with a look of such terrible malignity as I have never seen in another man's eyes. The boy stood waiting what he knew would be the most awful beating the master could inflict; but he never flinched. The muscles of his mouth assumed a set, rigid expression, and the big brown eyes blazed with indignation. That was all.

"The master raised his whip. He shook with uncontrollable passion. 'I'll teach you to refuse to obey me.' Again and again the lithe lash fell. With strength inspired by his terrible anger the master swung his stinging whip. It cut the voiceless air of the school-room with shrill, hissing sounds, and fell upon the back, the shoulders, the limbs, the head, of the boy with resounding, malignant vigor. For fifteen minutes the pitiless whip fell. The boy neither moved nor cried out; but in his face was plainly portrayed the depths to which his soul was stirred. The boy was changing to the man. That quarter of an hour marked the transition period of his life. The old, free spirit was curbed. The masterful will became dominant.

"The little town rang with the story of the wrong. Everybody was enlisted for the boy except the ones whose sympathy and help he had the right to demand. They alone turned against him. Three days afterward he came to me and, with tears in his eyes, bade me good-by. He was going away—where, he did not know; how, he did not care. His mother, he said, had discredited him; his brothers said he was wrong and deserved the beating. That night he went. The iron had entered his soul, and he never forgot it.

"Gradually the affair was forgotten. In a little country town like this such things are not long remembered. The boys grew up and scattered; and, save an occasional chat over old times, Bogue's name was rarely mentioned.

"So eighteen years passed. One day when I returned from a professional call I found a man in my office. He was worn and seedy and ragged, and he had been drinking; he was lying on the sofa, and the fumes of liquor filled the room.

"'What do you want?' I asked sharply.

"He sat up and gave me a quick, startled glance from his brown eyes in which there was something strangely familiar. But I did not recognize him until he said: 'I didn't think you'd remember me, Dave. I'm Bogue,'

"'My dear fellow, where have you been?'

"'Oh, I don't know. Nobody does; nobody cares. I'm a tramp. Have been a tramp three years; but what's the difference? Nobody cares.'

"'But I care,' I replied.

"He shook his head sadly. 'Nobody here ever cared anything about me. I never even had a home. I just grew as I could. I used to wonder what a home would be like if a fellow had one of his own. Maybe if somebody had cared a rap whether I went right or wrong it would have been different.'

"He was hungry, dirty, cold, and had no money. I took him to my rooms, gave him a bath, got him some clothes and took him down to dinner with me. Something had sobered him wonderfully. After dinner we went back to the office, and he told me his story.

"There wasn't much to tell. When he left our town he had gone to a big railroad centre and found work. He got the opportunity and learned telegraphy. He had been gone fourteen years and was grown to manhood, when he was given a country station. There the old, old story was told again. He fell in love with the daughter of a business man, and became engaged to her.

"'It was queer,' he went on, 'how the old longing for a home of my own came back over me. How we planned and arranged! Everything was ready, and the wedding day was almost come. I never dreamed of trouble; but, Dave—the day we were to have been married—she ran away with another fellow. He had seemed a good friend of mine, and had been helping me with the arrangements.

"'That night I was wild. For the first time in my life I got drunk. I don't know how it was, but when I got her note it seemed as if I was on fire. I went down to the office drunk. The boys were astonished to see me so, but they had heard the story and understood. But, as if it were not enough to have the dream of my life ruined, I made a mistake in taking a train order, and the train was wrecked. A man was killed and a woman crippled for life. That night I went away. I started out to walk, and I have walked ever since. That was almost three years ago.

"'And here I am. You're the first man in all that time who has had a good word for me. I went to see the boys—my brothers, when I got here. You know how it used to be with us. They would not speak to me. No, there's no use of my trying to brace up. I've tried it till I'm sick, and it's no go, so I guess I had better move on.'

"But I stopped him and made him stay with me. That was about a year ago. He stayed six weeks, and gradually got back into something like his old self. But I could see that his heart was gone, and that it was a strained effort he was making. In those six weeks his brothers never spoke to him once. Some of the old friends who were still here were really glad to see him; but he was very reticent, and spent all the time with me.

"One day he said he was ready to go to work again if he could get the chance. I had some influence in railroad circles, and we went down to headquarters together. He was a fine workman and thoroughly competent, so there was not much difficulty in getting him a place. I went with him out to his station, and saw him fairly installed before I came back. The morning that I left him he gave me a hearty hand-shake, and, looking me straight in the eyes, said, with quivering lips: 'Dave, old fellow, I'll be a man now.' So I left him.

"He never wrote to me but I heard of him occasionally, and always the report was a good one. He was keeping steadily at his work—lost in it, it seemed, for he never associated with the young men of the town. His secret was his own and he kept it.

"So it went until, ten days ago, I got a message from him. He had been hurt in an accident and wanted me. I went at once, but there was no hope. The poor boy was beyond all human help, and it was merely a question of time. He knew it, and was not afraid. The old strength that I had seen in his face when the master so cruelly beat him came back again. The promise of his boyhood was fulfilled.

"I sat down beside him, and he told me how it happened. 'I kept my word, Dave,' he said. 'Sometimes it was pretty hard; but it's over now. It was a little lonesome out here at times, too; but that's all right. I went up to Brady's station the other day to see the agent there. We stood on the platform, talking, while we waited for the passenger to come in. There was a through special coming ahead of the passenger. There were lots of people on the platform; but I did not notice any of them in particular until, just as the special swung by the yard target, a woman screamed "Oh, my baby!" There was a little baby girl just toddling across the track. She fell over the outer rail. I jumped and pushed her off, but somehow I slipped. Jack Dolan was pulling the train. He saw it, but he couldn't stop her.'

"He paused, exhausted, then in a whisper he added, 'Dave, it was her baby. Good-by.' The soul of a hero had gone to its God."—[New York Independent.

Equal to the Occasion.

There lived some years ago in western Pennsylvania an old circuit preacher, Father West by name, whose genial humor and general kindliness of heart had greatly endeared him to all the people of his district. He was a particular favorite with the young folks matrimonially inclined, and his opportunities to "tie the knot" were numerous. On one occasion he found upon his arrival at a certain town several couples awaiting his blessing. The old man was tired and wished to make short work of the job. "Stand up," he began, "and jine hands." Which being done, he rattled through a marriage service, that, like himself, was original. "There," he said, when it was finished, "ye can go; ye're man and wife, ev'ry one o' ye."

Two of the couples hesitated, and finally made it apparent that in the sudden "jining" they had become confused, and had taken the hands of the wrong persons. The old preacher's eyes twinkled as he took in the situation, but he instantly straightened up, and with a wave of his hand dispersed them. "I married ye all," he said. "Sort yourselves."—[Harper's Magazine.

The Prince and the Sentry.

The following incident is related in a private letter in illustration of the steadfastness of the British soldier. When at Gibraltar, Prince Henry climbed the hill, and on approaching the summit at a certain point found himself stopped by a sentinel.

"No road this way!"

Prince Henry told the man he only wanted to go to the brow of the precipice, so as to see the water on the other side.

"No! no thoroughfare!" replied the sentinel.

"But I am commander of the Irene," said Prince Henry.

"All the same; no thoroughfare!" insisted the soldier.

"But I am a Russian Prince," continued the commander of the Irene.

"No thoroughfare!" obdurately replied the sentinel, and Prince Henry abandoned the undertaking.

Encounters With the Octopus.

In his book on "The French in Algiers" Mr. Clemens Laming writes:

"The soldiers were in the habit of bathing in the sea every evening and from time to time several of them disappeared, no one knew how. Bathing was, in consequence, strictly forbidden, in spite of which several men went into the water one evening. Suddenly one of them screamed for help, and the others who rushed to his rescue found that an octopus had seized him by the leg. The soldiers killed the creature and subsequently ate it for revenge."

It is certain that the octopus will often attack man. Captain Jean Magnus Dens, a merchant, while on a voyage to China once, was becalmed and took advantage of the enforced idleness of the crew to have his vessel scraped and painted. While three of his men were standing on planks slung over the side a huge poulp rose from the water and threw one of its arms around two of the sailors, whom it tore away, together with the scaffolding on which they stood. With another arm it seized the third man, who held on tightly to the rigging and shouted for help. The shipmates succeeded in rescuing him by cutting away the monster's arm with axes and knives, but he died the following night.

The captain tried to save the other two sailors by killing the animal, and drove several harpoons into it, but they tore out of its soft body and the men were carried down by the poulp. This story is believed to be a true one; at all events, it accords perfectly with established facts relating to the octopus. The islanders of the eastern seas have numerous traditions concerning poulps which have embraced good-sized ships and helped themselves to the sailors. On the whole, although these monsters are most interesting to discuss, not even the most scientifically inclined person would be disposed to encounter one, even for the sake of solving the mystery of the sea serpent.

Watches Made Unreliable.

People who ride on the electric cars on the Fourth avenue line complain that their watches do not keep time. Some of them have appealed to the World for information as to the cause. Electrical experts say the motors on the electric cars are responsible. These motors are fed by storage batteries, which in turn are charged with a continuous current in a central station. The magnets of the motors magnetize the hair-springs of watches, and the springs, being of hard steel, become permanent magnets. This leads the several coils to seek to "get together," as other magnetic bodies do, and thus interfere with the movement of the watch's machinery.

The continuous current dynamos in the electric-light stations frequently so magnetize watches that they will not run at all until demagnetized. One of the electric-light companies maintains an instrument in the Equitable Building for the purpose of demagnetizing afflicted watches. The alternating current is much less severe on watches than the continuous current, but close proximity to one of the alternating dynamos will also often affect the reliability of a time-piece. The magnetization of watches has become so serious that a company has been organized to manufacture non-magnetic second springs.—[New York World.

Harvesting Siam's Chief Crop.

When the rice is ready for cutting in Siam it looks very much like an American oat or wheat field. If the land is dry it is cut with sickles, and stacked similar to American wheat. When the waters are slow in going down the farmers sometimes move through the fields in boats and cut off the heads of the rice and put them into baskets. The thrashing is done by buffaloes or oxen. A dry place is first picked out for a thrashing floor. The grass is cut off and the ground is made smooth and level, a coat of plaster of cow manure and water being spread over it to make it solid.

References Required.

Mr. Hightone—My dear, you must send that new girl away at once. She is not fit to have around. Mrs. Hightone—I will, just as quick as I can write her a reference. "Reference? Do you mean to say you intended to give a creature like that a reference?" "Of course. How can I help it? If I don't she'll tell everybody about the condition you came home in the other night, and the—the way I talked to you."

Getting Around It.

Wickwire—Hello! I thought you stopped smoking on the first of the month?

Yabsley—Well, I did. If a man can't go without smoking one day in each month he is an abject slave.—

An Embarrassing Query.

He—A true man will marry only for love.

She—Well, what do you propose to marry for?—[Chatter.

Candor is a virtue often affected to cover hypocrisy.

A PRAIRIE FIRE.

Graphic Description of the Oncoming of a Wall of Flame.

A Fiery Ordeal Once Common In the Far West.

We all sprung up to see one of the saddle horses—a veteran in years and experience—standing with his head high in the air and pointed due west While he looks as fixedly as if his eyes had lost their power to turn, his nostrills quiver and dilate with excitement. We watch him a full minute. He was the first to exhibit alarm, but now one horse after another throws up his head and looks to the west.

"It's fire, boys!"

Had it been night we should have seen the reflection. Had there been a strong wind the odor would have come to us sooner. There is only a gentle breeze—languishing, dying under the fierce sun, but resurrected and given a new lease of life at intervals by an unknown power. But now we can see the smoke driving heavenward and shutting the blue of the west from our vision—now the houses show signs that no man could mistake. A great wall of flame fifty miles in length is rolling towards us, fanned and driven by a breeze of its own creation, but coming slowly and grandly. It takes me two or three minutes to climb to the top of one of the trees, and from my elevated position I can get a grand view of the wave of fire which is driving before it everything that lives.

We work fast. Blankets are wet at the spring and hung up between the trees to make a bulwark against the sparks and smoke, the horses doubly secured, camp equipage piled up and covered, and before we are through we have visitors. Ten or twelve buffaloes come thundering—pass the grove—halt and return to its shelter, crowding as close to the horses as they can and showing no fear at our presence. Next come three or four antelopes, their bright eyes bulging out with fear, and their nostrils blowing out the heavy odor with sharp snorts. One rubs against me and licks my hand.

Yelp! Yelp! Here are half a dozen wolves, which crowd among the buffaloes and tremble with terror, and a score of serpents race over the open ground to seek a wet ditch which carries off the overflow of the spring. Last to come, and only a mile ahead of the wave, which is licking up everything in its path, is a mustang—a single animal which has somehow been separated from his herd.

He comes from the north, racing to reach the grove before the fire shall cut him off, and he runs for his life. With his ears laid back, nose pointing, and his eyes fixed on the goal, his pace is that of a thunderbolt. He leaps square over one pile of camp outfit and goes ten rods beyond before he can check himself. Then he comes trotting back and crowds between two of our horses with a low whinny.

There is a roar like Niagara. The smoke drives over us in a pall like midnight. The air seems to be one sheet of flame. The wave has swept up to the edge of the bare ground, and is dividing to pass us by. We are in an oven. The horses snort, and cough and plunge, the wolves howl and moan as the heat becomes intolerable. Thus for five minutes, and then relief comes. The flame has passed, and the smoke is driving away. In this path is a breeze, every whiff of which is an elixir.

In ten minutes the grove is so clear of smoke that we can see every foot of earth again. A queer sight it is. It has been the haven of refuge for snakes, lizards, gophers, prairie dogs, rabbits, coyotes, wolves, antelopes, deer, buffaloes, horses and men—enmity, antipathy and hunger suppressed for the nonce that all might live—that each might escape the fiend in pursuit.

For half an hour nothing moves. Then the mustang flings up his head, blows the last of the smoke from his nostrils, and starts of with a flourish of his heels. The buffaloes go next, the deer and the antelope follow, and in five minute we are left alone.

For fifty miles to the north, west and south there is nothing but blackness—a landscape of despair. Away to the east the wall of fire is still moving on and on, implacable, relentless, a fiend whose harvest is death, and whose trail is destruction and desolation.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Well-behaved Parrot.

A gentleman noticed a fine-looking parrot on a perch in a bird store the other day. As the bird was neither tied nor caged, the gentleman at once made some inquiries: "Now, if I should buy that parrot," he said finally, "I suppose there is no danger of its running away."

"No, sir," replied the fancier. "I will guarantee that parrot will stay where you put it and won't disturb your neighbors with its chatter. It is a stuffed bird. Nice job, isn't it?"

"Good morning," said the gentleman, as he hastily left the store.

How the Dog Found the Handkerchief.

Can anyone match the following as an instance of canine intelligence? A party of children had spent the forenoon in a huckleberry pasture. A dog belonging to a Mr. Prindle, father of one of the children, had been with them. (If he was like a dog I know, he had hunted out a patch of blackberries, and had gone into business, picking and eating on his own account.) Upon their reaching home, it appeared that the Prindle girl had lost her pocket handkerchief. The dog, being a remarkable animal, and up to such tricks, was sent back to find it. He came home after a while, dispirited and without the missing article. As it would never do to allow a precedent like this to become established, the owner went back with the animal to the field, and waited to see that he properly performed his task.

He was at first reluctant, and sat on his haunches for several minutes in a state of evident mental dejection. Suddenly he started up, all alert, with the air of having solved the problem, and what he did was this: He took his position a rod or so from the outside wall, and made a swift circuit of the entire field, keeping that distance from its boundaries. Returning to his starting point, he took a new course a rod or two inside his former one, and surrounded the field again as before. His next course was at the same distance inside that, and so kept on, till, as must in time inevitably happen, he found the handkerchief and gave it to his master.

I have to confess that there is an element of tradition about the story of Mr. Prindle's dog, in this respect, that it belonged to a former generation, and that, while my informant—himself of that generation, and acquainted with both master and dog—held it as an unquestionable fact, I cannot now absolutely verify.—[Christian Union.

Children of Millionaires.

The richest heiress in the United States—Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor—dresses in black for street ware, writes the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. She goes driving every day in the Astor carriage, accompanied by her nurse and her two little brothers. She wears a plainly made gown of soft, black, woolen goods, a double breasted jacket of black cloth, and a black Leghorn hat, trimmed with folds and rosettes of black mousseline de soie. At home she wears plain gowns of the finest French muslin, with hand run tucks and hand embroidered yokes and skirts. The mull is so exquisitely fine that it is not sent to the laundry, but instead to the cleaners. There it is cleaned like silk or satin.

The most sensibly dressed children of the very rich families are those of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. Their nursery has every modern improvement, and none of the furniture is too fine to be subjected to daily sun baths. The walls are papered in pale blue, with designs from Grimm's "Fairy Tails" and pictures of different countries, with the fauna and flora of each country grouped around it. The two little children who live in this pretty room wear pretty wool dresses, made rather plain, and over them high necked and long sleeve linen aprons, finished with fluted ruffles at the neck and wrists. For dress occasions they have white silk and white mull dresses, made very simple but sewed entirely by hand, and their cloaks and hats are pure white.

Making Bottles by Machinery.

It is stated that a new process for making all classes of glass bottles by machinery has recently been perfected and patented by Mr. Samuel Washington of Harpurhey, Manchester. The patentee claims that bottles are by this process of manufacture likely to be produced at one-quarter the cost of labor, besides a better finished article being the result. The bottle is made completely in one operation, in place of two, as formerly. Thus the delicate operation of putting on the neck, which requires considerable skill and lengthy experience, will be obviated, and must of necessity result in an immense saving in its cost. It is claimed to effect a saving in this respect of from 50 to 70 per cent. Small articles, such as medicals and that class of wares which are imported from the Continent, will be produced at a cost which will meet Continental competition.

He Is Better Off.

Father (at the breakfast table to little Henry)—So, even roast veal is not good enough for you! When was a little boy like you I had to satisfied with soup meat and pot

Little Henry—Well, then, must certainly be glad that now with us and better o

The Widest Plank

"The widest plank exhibition at the re city. It was cut and is sixteen be among th the world' boldt (C

In the Woods.

How calm and cool
This sylvan pool,
Where water lilies bloom and tremble;
The men in green
Must oft, I ween,
For merry mischief here assemble.

Gay scarlet crests
Above brown nests
Are through the branches pertly peeping;
Lest aught should dare
To venture where
Their warmly nestled young are sleeping.

The southern breeze
Sighs through the trees
To those who idly sit and listen;
The forest flowers
With summer showers
So softly in the sunlight glisten.

The hazy air
With perfumes rare
Steals to the senses faintly blended;
Dame Nature may
This perfect day
For Pan's delight have sole intended.

—[New Orleans Picayune

HUMOROUS.

"Ladies in waiting"—Old maids.

An ocean greyhound should be bark rigged.

A Plain Dealer—A seller of prairie real estate.

Song of the woodchopper—"He's a Jolly Good Feller."

It is having the wind blow them up that makes the waves so wild.

The laborer with the crowbar generally takes pried in his business.

It requires no self-denial for a pawn-broker to keep the pledge.

All things come to him who waits, if the hungry man is patient and tips the waiter.

"Our band was in a smashup last night." "Any bones broken?" "Two trombones."

If a husband and wife are one, is the man beside himself when he stands by his wife?

If delays are dangerous, the legal profession contains the pluckiest men in the world.

The best natured man down town is the man who has women folks at home to grumble at.

Others dislike to be frightened; but the lion enjoys it when his hart comes up to his mouth.

Sunday school teacher—"Is your father a Christain?" New pupil—"No, m'am. He is an ice dealer."

One of the anomalies of English "as she is spoke"—When you foot a bill you have to hand out the cash.

Nightmares.—"I dream my stories," said Hicks. "How you must dread going to bed!" exclaimed Cynicus.

"Why do you call that group of middle-aged ladies on the piazza anatomists?" "Because they are always cutting up people."

He—"Would you like to hear me sing 'In the Sweet By and By,' Miss Mattie?" She (sweetly)—"Yes Henry, but not before."

"You are looking pretty hard this morning," said the lettuce to the egg. "Yes," answered the egg. "I am just getting over a boil."

"How does your girl treat you, John?" asked the mother. "She doesn't treat me at all, mother; I am obliged to treat her every time."

Every man should have an aim in life, but he shouldn't spend too much time aiming. The quick shot gets the clay pigeon when the trap is sprung.

Enlisted—"I understand you are engaged to Miss Long?" "Yes; my first engagement". "Your first?" "Yes; I never smelled powder before."

A young lady sent to a newspaper a poem entitled, "I cannot make him smile." The editor ventured to express an opinion that she would have succeeded had she shown him the poem.

"Oh, look at those big waves," said the girl at the seashore; "those are breakers, aren't they, pa?" "Yes," said the old gentleman, as he gazed at the hotel bill, "they are breakers."

Dumpsey—"I say, Blobson, who is the closest personal friend you have in the world?" Blobson—"Shycash. He is so close that I have never succeeded in borrowing a red cent from him."

She—"Don't you think you had better have a shine? Your shoes are very dingy." He—"Why, they don't need it—they are patent leather." She—"The pate st have expired; you had bette ewed."

Am (in Paris, pror is being w Old el-

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Chief Justice:
CHARLES PRICE.
For Associate Justice:
WM. T. FAIRCLOTH.

For Superior Court Judges:
2d District, F. D. Winston.
4th District, O. J. Spears.
5th District, W. P. Bynum Jr.
8th District, A. L. Coble.
10th District, J. W. Bowman.

For Congress:
CLAUDE M. BERNARD, of Pitt.

For Solicitor:
CHARLES C. POOL, of Pasquotank.

For Senators—First District:
JOHN W. HALSTEAD, of Camden.
ENOCH T. SNIPES, of Hertford.

UNITED AND VICTORIOUS.

Last week was one of painful vicissitudes for the demoralized Democracy. As a cotemporary expresses it, with passionate intensity it had been hoping for signs of Republican revolt in Maine and for the impairment of the Speaker's prestige. The election revealed a united party loyal to Protection, and the Speaker, instead of being discredited and prematurely killed off, was enabled to return to Washington in triumph. The Tariff bill, which during the greater part of the year Democratic partizans have confidently asserted would never receive the approval of the Senate, has been adopted. Reciprocity, which the same unfortunate marplots have magnified as an issue that would split the party in half, was embodied in the Tariff measure. The Republican party is united and victorious.

FREE TRADE.

Free trade keeps a people poor forever. One-fourth of all the population of Great Britain who have reached the age of 65 years and over are in the poor-houses! Compare this desolate condition of the elderly people in England with those of the United States and no further argument against free trade will be necessary.

Free trade compels laboring men to toil hard and steadily to earn the low wages which barely support life and leave nothing for old age. Energetic American laborers, who save earnings, soon become capitalists, live well through active life and leave a competency for declining years. Free trade means a poor house in old age.

WE'LL WIN AGAIN IN 1892.

"The stars in their courses," as Garfield once said, are favoring the Republican party. The Democrats cannot defeat it in 1892. It has made a gain of twelve electoral votes over the growth in population. It has a net gain of eleven in the new States, and so it will be seen that the Republicans can elect a President without New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, conceding, which we do not, those States to the Democrats. They will have to carry all these States, and West Virginia besides, to win, and they can never do it.

THE STATE FAIR.

The 29th annual State Fair will be held at Raleigh on the 13th to the 18th of October. Extraordinary efforts are being made to excel over all the previous years and make this the best ever held. It is intended to make it the PEOPLE'S FAIR, and have every inhabitant of the Old North State feel an interest in its success. To that end the Managers ask that all contribute of the best that they have in product and stock to swell the exhibition. No entry charges will be made.

It is said that Vermont is the only State in the Union that has been continuously under the complete control of the Republicans since the party was organized. In the days of the Whig party, which preceded the Republican, it was called "the star that never sets." The people there have never had any use for Democracy.

The Republican Party holds to the doctrine that wherever the flag of the Republic floats over American soil every star shining from its field of blue and every stripe blazing from its field of white shall guarantee to every citizen, lofty or humble black or white, the right, freely and fearlessly, to cast his ballot and have it counted as cast.

The Republican party heartily endorses every and any proposition for commercial reciprocity which will open new markets for the products of our farms and factories without jeopardizing the interests of either.

First Vermont, than Maine and now Wyoming! All gone safely Republican. No wonder the Democrats feel despondent.

The Democrats don't like *Reed's* majority any more than they like his name.

THE GRAND VICTORY IN MAINE.

Have you heard the news from Maine, boys
The glorious news from Maine
How the Democrats were walloped
In the State of Reed and Blaine?

At the election in Maine last week it was demonstrated that State is "all right" and so is Speaker Reed. "Off year" as it is the Republicans not only elect the Governor but every Congressman also by an increased majority—Mr. Reed's more than doubled. It was not only a significant endorsement of the new departure in legislative methods introduced by him, but it is notice that the people believe that the majority shall rule and have the right to act for itself without compromising with or surrendering any ground to an obstructive minority. It is an unequivocal vindication of Republican policy and legislation by one of the most intelligent and representative constituencies in the Union and is an unerring indication of the trend of public opinion throughout the country.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

The people of the United States, where education is most widely diffused, where the school house is planted on nearly every hill, and the town library in every settlement, where the smoke of the furnace and factory mingles with the pure air from fertile uplands, where farms and fields bring in rich returns because near to mill and market, are convinced from experience, the best of teachers, that proper protection to American manufacturing industry is at the same time protection to American agricultural labor.

During the past ten years our National and State indebtedness was decreased from $2,125,017,999 in 1880 to $1,055,712,908 in 1890, while the wealth of the country has increased 40 per cent; it now aggregating the handsome total of of $75,500,000,000. There is nothing the matter with the country but the pernicious course of the Democrats.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1890

Representative Dunnel has introduced a reapportionment bill on the basis of one Representative in the House for each 180,000 of population. This will add 24 to the membership of the House, making a total of 354 members. Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin will each gain one; Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania each gains two, and Minnesota and Nebraska three each. Ohio and Virginia each loses one member.

The ovation given the Speaker when he took his seat in the House was something unprecedented. Members jumped into their chairs, waving miniature flags and shouting themselves hoarse, while the large crowd of ladies and gentlemen in the galleries made the walls ring with cheer after cheer, while handkerchiefs, hats, parasols, fans and every conceivable article was waved aloft, and even ladies shouted "Reed, Reed, big Tom Reed," which promises to become a republican rallying cry.

The investigation of the charges against Gen. Raum has degenerated into a farce. The charges having all fallen through, Representative Cooper has been trying to find something by insisting upon the committee's going into all of Gen. Raum's private business affairs. Gen. Raum stated in the beginning that the whole thing was simply an attempt to break down his credit as a business man, and that is certainly the way it looks now.

The democrats in the House have spent the greater portion of this week indulging in their new method of hide and seek filibustering—answering to their names on a call for a quorum and sneaking out of the chamber before a vote can be taken on the business in hand, which this week has been contested election cases.

Superintendent Porter of the Census bureau is the latest official to express a dislike for the present civil service law. Mr. Porter gives the Congressional committee his reasons in detail for believing that the law is a detriment to the executive departments of the Government.

Senator Hearst of California is said to be anxious to know what Senator Gorman did with a check for $22,000 which he contributed for the express purpose of defeating Speaker Reed. He is reported to have said that if he had given $50,000 Reed would probably have had 10,000.

The final vote on the passage of the tariff bill was 40 to 29, a strict party vote. It is hoped that the bill can be acted upon by the conference committee within 10 days. Senator Plumb's amendment creating a permanent tariff commission, composed of five persons, was adopted. This commission, or one with similar duties and powers, has for a long time been regarded by many promsnent political economists as absolulely necessary under our form of government, in order that Congress may be furnished with unprejudiced and trustworthy data regarding every article of home and foreign production which is on our tariff list.

THE TARIFF DEBATE ILLUSTRATED:—A full page in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper last week was devoted to character sketches taken from life during the tariff debate in Washington. Another full page shows an early morning scene in the East River, New York. The canoe race for the International Cup has a page, and interest in the amateur photographic contest is revived by the publication of another page of Japanese pictures.

The First Nine Months Under Harrison.

From Speech of Representative McComas.

The surplus March 1, 1889 was $48,095,158.50. There were no bonds of the United States which could be called for redemption and the only purchase in the latter part of the Cleveland Administration had not only greatly reduced the supply of bonds in the market available for purchase, but had so enhanced the price that the first purchase by the present Administration were at 129 for fours and 109 for four-and-a half's. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions there were purchased during the first eighteen months $151,145,050 of the two classes of bonds at a cost of $179,187,151.46, with a saving to maturity of the bonds of $44,025,540.72, and there was also redeemed at par about $20,000,000 of 4½ per cents, making a total reduction of the interest-bearing debt of about $271,000,000 as compared with a reduction during the corresponding period of the last Administration of about $62,000,000, and with a total expenditure of about $200,000,000 as compared with $62,000,000. At the same time the prices of the two classes of bonds purchased were reduced from 129 to 124 for fours and from 109 to 104½ for 4½ per cent bonds. Indeed many of the fours were purchased at 121 at 4½ as low as 105.

The official records show that the Republican Administration has purchased $102,000,000 more of bonds than were purchased under Cleveland during the corresponding period, thereby making a reduction in the interest charge of over $4,000,000 annually, with a total saving of interest to maturity of the bonds of more than $32,000,000. And, what is of even greater importance than the saving of interest, the money thus used has been kept in circulation among the people, instead of being hoarded in the Treasury.

The average monthly investments by the Treasury in United States bonds during the last eighteen months has been over $11,000,000, while during the corresponding period of Mr Cleveland's Administration the monthly average was less than $5,500,600.

In September, 1887, resort was had by the Democratic Administration to deposits of public moneys without interest in national banks, as a means of giving to the people the use of the surplus. When this plan was adopted the balances held by national banks were about $25,000,000. These balances were soon increased to $60,000,000, and were maintained at about that point for a year. Had this money been invested in United States bonds, the people would not only have had the benefit of its use but the Government would have saved during the year about $1,500,000.

The amount of public moneys held by national banks depositaries:

On March 5, 1889.....$42,008,587.29
On Aug. 28, 1890.....25,873,805.24
A reduction under Republican Administration of.....16,134,781.93

This amount being in excess of the needs of the public service with those depositaries, was withdrawn and used in payment of United States interest-bearing bonds, purchased either from the banks relinquishing the deposits or from others, and resulted in a saving to the Government by reason of the purchase of those bonds and the subsequent saving of interest of about $8,000,000 per annum. This withdrawal also increased the amount of money in active circulation for in no case is a bank allowed to hold public funds to the amount of the market value of the United States bonds as security therefor.

Bright's Disease.

This insidious ailment, if too long neglected, will undermine the strongest constitution and bring the victim to a premature grave. Heed the timely warning and regain health at once by a use of the proper restorative that great strengthener of the urinary and digestive organs, B B B, (Botanic Blood Balm.)

David Runkel, Cullman, Ga., writes: "I used a hundred dollars worth of medicine for Bright's disease, but it did me no good. I then took B B B which relieved me. My appetite is restored and I urinate without pain."

J. A. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga, writes: "I had great trouble in passing urine which was filled with sediments. My back and loins gave me much pain and I lost my appetite, strength and flesh. I became nervous and unable to sleep soundly. Two bottles of B B B gave me entire relief."

Thomas Williams, Soddy, Tenn., writes: "I was troubled with severe kidney complaint and confined to my bed. Six bottles of B B B made a well man of me."

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill, makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at A. Wadsworth's drug store, large bottles 50c and $1.

STATE NEWS.

Governor Fowle attended the Southern Trade Convention at Atlanta.

The Buffalo fly is said to be troubling the cattle along the lowlands of Roanoke river on the Bertie county side.

The business outlook in the State is said by those best posted to be better than it has been since 1881.

It is reported that they are having a good deal of trouble on account of the boys in the Oxford Orphan Asylum running away.

The "Southern Educator," published at Durham, is offering several hundred dollars in cash prizes for essays upon various subjects, with a view to encouraging literary effort, especially among Southern teachers.

Epoch.

The transition from long, linger ing and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that they owe their restoration to health to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store

State Republican Platform.

At the Republican State Convention at Raleigh on the 28th of August, 1890, the following platform was adopted:

We the Republicans of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled, do Hereby Resolve:

1. That we hereby renew our faith and allegiance to the Republican party, reaffirm the principles of the party as expressed in the platform of 1888, and cordially indorse the administration of President Harrison as wise, just and patriotic.

2. That the thanks of the American people are due to a Republican Congress for the speedy enactment of the Silver bill, and to President Harrison for his prompt approval of the same, thereby relieving the financial distress of the country, and is this especially so, in view of the united opposition of the Democrats in Congress.

3. We deplore the action of the Senate in failing to pass the Blair educational bill and earnestly urge upon our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of some such bill as will give the necessary aid to our public schools, thereby enable the poor children of our State to become educated.

4. We denounce the Democratic party for the passage of the election law in the Legislature of 1889, which was so formed and so intended as to enable corrupt politicians to defeat by fraud and trickery the honest will of the people and thereby nullifying that section of the State Constitution which says: "All elections ought to be free."

5. We renew our demands for the repeal of the iniquitous "county government system" and maintain that the same is in gross violation of Sec. 2, Art. 1, of the Constitution which declares that all political power is vested in and derived from the people; is founded upon their will only and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

6. That we sympathize with the farmers in their efforts to throw off the despotic yoke of bourbon tyranny which has so long kept them in political servitude as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the aristocratic leaders of the Democratic party.

7. That we demand that our elections shall be free, that all citizens eligible to vote under our National and State Constitutions, shall have the right to vote as they may their ballots counted as cast and a fair, honest count made, and while we prefer to use the ballot to all others should be had under one and the same law, and as we recognize the fact that the Democratic party has instituted a system of fraud through the medium of their State laws, to defeat the voice of the people in the selection of their representatives in Congress, and therefore indorse such legislation as may be enacted by Congress as will secure a free vote, fair count and honest return, and thereby the prompt seating in Congress of the honestly elected member.

8. That we cordially approve of the policy of reciprocity inaugurated by Secretary Jas. G. Blaine as the best means of opening up the market of the Central American States to the farmers, manufacturers and laborers of the United States.

FOR THE BLOOD,
Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Eastern District of North Carolina,
Jack Bunch vs. Sloop Daniel A. Newins.

Whereas a libel has been filed in said court against the sloop Daniel A. Newins, her tackle, apparel and furniture, by Jack Bunch, claiming wages, and the said vessel, &c, has been attached by me by monition from said court. In pursuance there of I give public notice to all persons claiming said vessel, &c, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said court on the 17th day of September, 1890, at Elizabeth City, N. C, then an I there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf. J. B. HILL, Marshall,
Sept 6, 1890. T. P. WILCOX Deputy.

Notice

NORTH CAROLINA: Perquimans County In the Superior Court. Fall Term 1890, Joseph Nixon vs. Susan Nixon.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendant in the Superior Court of Perquimans county, State of North Caroline; that a summons has been issued against the defendant, and returned, "defendant Susan Nixion is not to be found in Perquimans county;" and the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Hertford, in said county and State, on the(4th) fourth Monday in September, 1890 and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded. The defendant will take further notice that said action is begun by plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony against said defendant.
This 30th day of July, 1890.
J. Q. A. WOOD, Clerk Superior Court
F. Picard, att'y for plaintiff.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Notice!
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, NORFOLK & NORTH CAROLINA CANAL COMPANY.
Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1890.
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal,
formerly the
Dismal Swamp Canal,
will be closed for improvements on the First Day of October, 1890.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY ROBERTS, Gen'l Superintend't
No. 9 Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Va.

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THE PAUL E. WIRT
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(Mention this Paper.)

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Special courses in Chemistry, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Pharmacy, and other studies.
Separate schools of Law and Medicine, whose students may attend the University lectures. Address,
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NETS FOR '90-91.
The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gil Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and, as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the
Best Goods
are the most economical to the poorest Fisherman.
Our Mr. Chas E. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries.
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and Treasurer of the American Net and Twine Co.
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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West anSouth we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

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HIGH ARM $25.00.
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Stencils furnished. Correspondence invited.

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These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
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5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
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20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
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HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.
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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C.A. Snow & Co.
— OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, —
Washington, D. C

Valuable Water Mill for Sale.
The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., I now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility of transporting timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.
Sept. 2th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE

H. Hiltgartner Sons
Steam
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 &528 West Baltimore St
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N.C.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—
Norfolk Southern Railroad.
SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT, MAY 1 1890.
Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M. Northbound, leaves at 2:25 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M. and returning, arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.
Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.
M. S. KING, General Manager
EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
[illegible] between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington.
[illegible] will run as follows between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington.
[illegible] rates and further information can be had on application to any other line.
[illegible] all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by [illegible] Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by [illegible] R. R. Co.; Philadelphia, by [illegible] Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Pier 37 North River.
T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length, and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
HENRY ROBERT Superintendent

A. W. HAFF.
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer
In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

SAVE YOUR BOILER BY USING
CHAMPION
BOILER
COMPOUND!
It is a vegetable liquid, perfectly harmless, and is the cheapest, best and most easily applied. Does its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. A trial will convince owners of boilers of its superiority over any other compound. No chemical acids in its composition. Agents Wanted.
PETCHELL & LOUGHLIN,
52 Broad Street, N. Y.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
WRIGHT'S
POND LILY TOILET
WASH
Is a saponaceous, transparent liquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygienic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is deliciously scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent
Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath.
It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice*. It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Sick*.
It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, president Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute, W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*
PRICE 25 CENTS.
POND LILY CO., Washington, D.C.
For Sale by Dealers in Toilet Articles.
Nora.—We believe in advertising a good article and have experimentally adopted the plan of combining with other interests for mutual benefit in that line. For instance, our arrangement with a book-store (one of the oldest stands in Washington) enables us to supply our patrons with any publication they may desire, at lowest rates, by mail or otherwise. That with a sporting firm (the leading member of which was GENERAL GRANT'S first stenographer and last secretary) enables us to promptly respond to any call for shorthanders, typewriters, or sending stenographs and so on. If you want to learn stenography, book-keeping, or a modern language, write us. Shorthand lessons by mail. Phonetic alphabet sent on receipt of stamp. In short, if you want information on any subject whatever, send stamp for reply and we will give it, or try to find some one who can.

PRINTERS' INK.
A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.
Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It inculcates in the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discusses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

SEND YOUR OWN HOSE.
HUDSON'S
HOSE MENDER
PAT. MAY 7, 1889.
EVERY OWNER OF HOSE SHOULD HAVE ONE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL DEVICE FOR REPAIRING HOSE
THE MAN WHO HAS A HOSE HE KNOWS
Just hog the thing goes and wifted you it is and a pennsie and saves its cost over and over again each, [illegible] ing old hose as good as new.
PRICE ONLY $1.00
One box containing 6 menders, 20 Bands, and 1 Plier sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.
C. E. HUDSON, CAMBRIDGE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

FIFTY THOUSAND
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES
PER ANNUM
With MANTELS, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN-WARE, and other goods in proportion to the productive capacity of the
Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
THEIR STOCK of furnishings for the KITCHEN, the PANTRY, and the DINING ROOM is immense.
WITH LARGE CAPITAL, long experience, and favorable location for the cheapest pig iron and the lowest freight rates to all southern points, our goods are unexcelled in quality, and beyond competition in prices.
EVERY DEALER should have our Illustrated Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.
Phillips & Buttorff Mfg. Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PERFUMES
MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAINS
Sweet South
In Fine Spice-Proof Bottles
EACH 25 CENTS.
ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES:
LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LINEAE! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
MOUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!
The most delicious and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label. Delicate as a cobweb. Lasting as the hills.
If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.
DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
48 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME

Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials.
Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
329 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MELHUSE
TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
INK
"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT BE QUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.
RETAIL PRICE, 25c.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.
THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

ADVERTISERS of that, and wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 15 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, at the office of our Advertising Agents, LORD & THOMAS.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of the section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, I. E. Ward and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Waiters Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Jr.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Pasquotank Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1269—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor: J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr. and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

D R. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J.W. ALBERTSON. J.W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner.
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weisel's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
But hustle right off and get the pick of the New Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refitted and made first class It is centrally located, within a block o the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for its patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON' N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING SEPT'R 16, 1890.

☞ The cotton is opening rapidly.

☞ Aim to win a premium at the coming Fair.

☞ What a splendid crop of sweet potatoes there is!

☞ This District on a full vote and fair count is Republican.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN expects to be at Hertford next Monday.

☞ John E. Barnard esq., of Currituck, has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Elizabeth City Fair.

☞ Rev. Josiah Elliott, of Hertford, has been re-elected Pastor of Berea Baptist Church of Providence, this county.

☞ The Republicans of Tyrrell will meet in Convention at Columbia on the 27th inst to nominate a county ticket.

☞ The Sunday School Convention of Eastern Carolina will be held at Edenton on Thursday and Friday of this week.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Washburn & Arlington's Circus here on Friday next. From notices of the press, one of which we copy elsewhere, we see it is what it claims to be.

☞ One plank, that in reference to the silver bill, was omitted from the platform of the State Convention as it appeared in last week's CAROLINIAN. It was suggested by Hon. E. A. White, who was a member of the committee on resolutions.

☞ Where does Mr. Branch stand? Is he in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, or is he opposed to it? In the event of his election, should an issue be made between the straight out Democracy and the Farmers' Alliance, on which side will he be? Mr. Branch, let the people know where you stand,

☞ J. F. Booth esq., Special Census Agent for the Customs Districts of North Carolina and Virginia, spent several days here last week. His special work is to obtain the amount of business transacted by the steam and sail vessels during the year of 1889. His home is in Congressman Taylor's District in Tennessee. He is a well posted and intelligent gentleman, and gave us an interesting account of Tennessee politics.

☞ Camden Court last week adjourned on Thursday. In the case of Thomas Johnson, indicted for rape, having confessed an assault with intent to commit the act, the verdict was so rendered and he was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. Benj. Adkinson was convicted of larceny and sentenced to State prison for two years. Solomon Jones was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon and fined $25.

☞ Hon. Thomas G Skinner M. C. has placed a number of copies of the Report of the National Department of Agriculture in the hands of the Secretary of the Elizabeth City Fair, to be distributed as follows: a copy to each farmer who takes a premium at the Fair, and a copy to each farmer not getting a premium but who has not less than four entries, either of stock or products of his farm. These reports are profusely illustrated and are full of most valuable information to farmers.

☞ There was Democratic "public speaking" at the Court House yesterday, but Mr. Branch did not put in an appearance, apparently not caring, after the episode at Newbegun, to again appear before a Pasquotank audience. Mr Skinner was induced to speak for him. Mr Blount made a very short talk Messrs Parker and Morgan, Senatorial candidates, did not appear on the stand Did they fear that they would be publicly asked, "Will you vote for Vance if you are elected?" This question has got to be answered.

☞ A Colored Teachers' Institute opened here yesterday, conducted by Prof. S. N. Vass, of Shaw University. It was organized through the efforts of the colored Teachers of this county, they contributing the most of the money needed. This is creditable, showing a spirit of self-reliance that should be encouraged, and the CAROLINIAN commends it, The increasing desire and determination of our colored teachers to better fit themselves for the responsible duties of the school room cannot fail to accomplish salutary results.

☞ Mr. Wm. Reynolds, Secretary and Field Organizer of the International Sunday School Association, and Mrs. W. F. Crafts, a prominent Sunday School worker, will spend next Sunday (21st inst) in Elizabeth City. A mass meeting of the Sunday Schools of the town will be held Sunday evening at 3:30 p. m., in the Methodist Church at which time addresses will be made by Mr. Reynolds and Mrs. Crafts. There will be a Temperance meeting held at night at the same place which will be addressed likewise by them. The public generally are invited to be present at both these meetings.

☞ Work is a panacea for worry.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent to any address until after the election for 25 cents, cash in advance.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

☞ The world is no play-ground; it is a school room. Life is not a holiday; it is an education.

☞ It is stated that a Company has been organized to establish an extensive Ice Plant here; that work on the buildings etc, will commence on the 1st of October.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

☞ Instead of burning the garbage on the farm, plow it under. The soil needs it to replenish its fertility and to lighten the land.

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

☞ In answer to the inquiry of "Boz" the CAROLINIAN will state that the British Parliament is composed of 515 members of the House of Lords and 651 in the House of Commons.

——If you can't find a hat to suit you at Fowler & Co's—why—why—why—put on your night cap.

☞ The optimist is the one who would rather be born lucky than rich, and often he enjoys both advantages. Otherwise he would be a pessimist.

——Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ To the question of 'Inquirer," the CAROLINIAN replies: No one class of the population should seek to bend all legislation and government to its own benefit No party with one idea only can long exist in this country.

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

☞ Don't waste sympathy on the man who complains that the whole world is against him. He has, doubtless, wasted everything he had, even his opportunities, and it is better to let him waste sympathy upon himself.

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞ Because the people do not attend the "public speaking," as in past campaigns, is no reason that they are not doing considerable thinking. They read more than they have done, are better posted and are giving the political demagogues a wider berth than heretofore.

——Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office,

☞ We publish in full in another column the programme, etc, of the Trials of Speed at the Elizabeth City Fair, October 21, 22 and 23. It will be seen that the trotting race for the $100 purse on the last day is for the 2:50 instead of the "2:30 class" as appeared in a part of the premium lists.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage, We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN is much obliged to "A Republican" for the interes t manifested and for the information given. But the vaporing of the parties referred to don't disturb him in the least It seems to amuse them while it don't do him any harm. Let them have all the rope they want.

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

☞ It is true that it has been the custom for candidates for Solicitor to go on the stump, but the CAROLINIAN holds that it is one that would be more honored in the breach than the observance. Judge Pool states it correctly in his letter "As the office is judicial it would be improper to make a canvass. A Solicitor has more power over the criminal docket than the Judge who presides. Neither ought to engage in partizan debate."

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

☞ In addition to what was said in last week's CAROLINIAN in relation to the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal, the Norfolk *Landmark* states:

On the first of the month about five hundred hands will be put to work at Deep Creek widening and deepening the canal so as to accommodate large class vessels travelling up and down the coast by the inland water way. A similar number of hands will be put to work along the line of the canal doing the same labor. The four locks will be removed and only one rebuilt for use on the route. The famous George Law, the New York millionaire, worked on these locks as a common laborer, when they were first codstructed. A large amount of money will be expended by the new company in improvements on the canal.

☞ Our Fishermen will notice the change in the advertisement of the Gloucester Net and Twine Co.

☞ Pasquotank Court opened here on Monday, His Honor Judge Conner presiding. W. J. Williams, of Newland, is Foreman of the Grand Jury, The case of Isaac Moore, col. indicted for rape, was tried to-day and sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. It is not probable that the Court will occupy the entire week.

LOCAL MENTION

The Circus is coming and the small boy is happy.—Mr. Trim S. White is making an addition to his large stables on Martin street near Main. —The steamer Mary E. Roberts is at Norfolk for repairs.—Three large Oyster Shucking and Canning Houses have already been erected here and the fourth is under way.—Mr. W. B. Hamlin, who is in business in Kansas City, Mo., was summoned home on account of the serious illness of his child here, now convalescent, dropped in to see us on Thursday. He is expected to return in a few days.—The local poet remarks:

"The ministers fresh from vacation are back
And with vigor are fighting the foe,
And the devil ain't having it his own way
As he did just a short time ago."

—We are glad to know that the health of Dr. R. H. McIntosh, who has been on the sick list, is much better and that he is able to attend to his practice as usual. He is a good physician and one of our best citizens.—Mr. John Bell, a popular young gentleman from Currituck, has accepted a position with Robinson & Co.—When it is remembered that "time is money," is it any wonder that it "flies?"—Mr. Monroe Whedbee, clerk of the Nag's Head Hotel, called and paid his respects the other day. He reports the season quite as successful as was expected.—An aged lady, Mrs. Jennett, fell on the street a few days ago and broke her arm.—The Telegraph Company are haying experts at work putting their line in first class condition.—Maurice Wescott, our popular Tailor, is off on a trip soliciting orders for his establishment.—Moses Weisel is at New York after his Fall and Winter stock.—The other day, on Poindexter street,

Upon a smooth banana peel
A deacon chanced to tread,
And here's †*—††—*
—†**—a brief short hand report
Of what the deacon said,'

—Mrs Ferebee, of Norfolk, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cook, on Fearing street.—Mr. David Jacobosky has accepted a clerkship at the store of Moses Weisel on Water street.—Now that we have elec. tric lights who would be willing to go back to "darkness" again? Not anybody.—The Creek improvement question isn't dead by any means.—No wonder it was rather cool here the other day, for four inches of snow fell in Montana.—Rev. E. M. Jordan and family have returned from their summer vacation. He occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday morning and night, preaching able sermons.—More new building going up. And still more are needed.—Miss Annie Spence left today for another term at the Hagerstown, Md, Seminary.—The Secretary of the Elizabeth City Fair continues to receive letters of inquiry. There appears to be more interest than ever before.—Work on the new public school building, on North Martin street, is in progress.—Not many years ago Water front property could be bought very low; it is so no longer.—Said Miss Anna to her Ma:

"The Elizabeth City Fair is the one for me,
For there the most attractions are sure to be."

And her Ma said in reply:

"Yes, my dear, and to it we'll be sure to go,
For they give and pay good premiums, you know,"

And both are preparing something for exhibition.—Thanks to the number of town patrons who are saying kind words about the CAROLINIAN as "the leading paper for local news."—Several parties were hauled up before his Honor, Mayor Glover, the other morning. The result was an addition of $7.50 to the town Treasury.—Sheriff Wilcox is giving due and timely notice to the tax-payers. —The Elizabeth City Academy will open its Fall session next Monday. —The North side is improving rapidly.—Mrs. Judge Pool is gradually improving.—A runaway horse, hitched to a road cart, caused some excitement on the streets yesterday. It was caught before any damage was done.—The attendance at Court this week is not very large.—Plans and specifications for the new Fire Engine House, to cost about $3000, have been adopted.—Miss Mollie Ziegler is off on a visit to friends at Portsmouth.—There will be a Lady Washington tea party and ice cream supper at Mrs. Hunter's to-night.

The Circus.

Newport (R. I.) News, June 4,

Washburn & Arlington's circus arrived here this morning and at 11 o'clock made a street parade, having two band chariots, a Wild West turnout and a number of horsemen, squaws, Indians and Arabs. Soon after 2 o'clock the afternoon performance was begun in the tent on Middleton avenue before a good-sized gathering of spectators, who, judging by the good work of the opening acts, enjoyed a very good performance. There was none of the objectionable outside features found with many circuses. All attention was given to the ring performance, which, besides the usual circul bnsiness, riding clown, etc, had the following specialties, all good: Trapeze act, climbing, etc, by Mlle. Mendoza; double horizontal bar work by Vernon Brothers; double flying trapeze, Mendoza and Maynard; the flying jump and double somersault in air by the Vernon Brothers; slack wire, trained dogs and juggling. The performance closed with a good Wild performance, showing some excellent horsemanship.

The battalion of the apprentice boys occupied reserved seats in a body and were enthusiastic applauders of all good work. The company gives another performance this evening.

The Elizabeth City Fair.

October 21, 22 and 23, 1890.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

PURSES $655.

First Day—Tuesday, October 21.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.:—Running Race. Open to all. Half-mile heats; best two in three. Four to enter, three to start, Purse $20.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.:—"Farmers' Trotting Race." For horses owned in the District at least six months before this Fair, and never having trotted in a professional race. Purse $75.

Second Day—Wednesday, October 22.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.:—Running Race. Same conditions and purse as on first day. The horse having won the first money on first day barred in this race. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $20.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.:—Trotting Mule Race to Road Cart. Open to all. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $25.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.:—Trotting Race for three minute class. For horses owned in the District at least six months before this Fair. Record made by horses in Farmers' race on first day no bar to entry. Purse $100.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.:—Trotting Race for 2:35 class. Open to all eligible Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, October 23.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.:—Running Mule Race. Open to all. Half mile heats; best two in three. Four to enter; three to start. Purse $15.

AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.:—Trotting Race for 2:50 class. Open to all. Records made during the Fair no bar. Purse $100.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.:—Trotting Race. Free to all. Purse $200.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

All purses for trotting are for mile heats, three in five in harness, and will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association (with the exception of allowance or penalties for over or under weight); four to enter, three to start. Any horse distancing the field or any portion thereof, will be entitled to first money only. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. Customary division of purses, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Entries after the first day must be made the day before the race, otherwise 5 per cent additional will be charged.

Any race not filling, the entrance money will be returned.

The Managers reserve the right, should the weather be unfavorable, to postpone or declare "off" any of the races, in which case the entrance fee will be refunded.

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NEW UNITED
MONSTER SHOWS,
Congress of Nations,
World's Fair,
Roman Hippodrome,
Egyptian Caravan,
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Moorish Encampment.
Wild West
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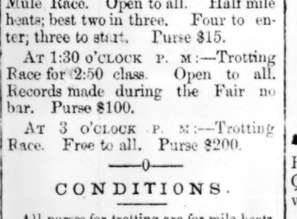
Wild East,
Will Exhibit at
—PRITCHARD'S LOT,—
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Friday, September 19,



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100 WORLD RENOWNED PERFORMERS.
A beautiful Calliope costing $10,000, will fill the air with music IN THE GRAND
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Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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We Make no Bones about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Ficile princeps, which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

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Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, China Glassware Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery Lime Cement &c
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That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought
in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served, We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

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Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
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ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
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AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE
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☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
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Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense.
A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.
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JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
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SINGLE STRAP TRACK
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Price, $17.
The Leather, Workmanship and Finish are of the VERY BEST.
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT.
We can sell you
Harness at from $6.00 up.
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Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept 22, 1890
Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue.
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I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.
DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE
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IT IS JUST AS EASY TO GET
THE BEST
IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.
THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:
I. A single colored line running through it.
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THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

The Agricultural Department's Report for September.

Lower Conditions Prevailing for Nearly All Crops.

The national crop reports for September show that the injury to the corn crop reported last month was intensified by continuance of drouth in August, until the rains came to its relief, but too late for full recovery. The average is 70.1, against 73.3 last month. It is the lowest average since 1881.

The returns of condition of winter wheat, at the time of harvesting, are less favorable than those of the first of July. The results of the threshing are generally disappointing. The July average was 76.2; the present average 73.5. The general average of spring wheat has also been reduced from 83.2 to 79.8. The average for wheat of both kinds is 75.5. In 1888 the September average for wheat was 77. It was 73 in 1881. The yield of spring wheat is unusually variable in the Dakotas, ranging from high yields to five bushels and less per acre. The progress of threshing will develop the extent of these differences. On the coast from New Jersey to Maryland, and in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, as also in Northern New England and Florida, there is improvement in corn since August. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, and in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, condition is unchanged. A decline has occurred in New York, Ohio and Illinois, and in all the Northwestern States, and in some others of less importance. The crop is late in the Eastern States, requiring maturing weather throughout September. It is also late and variable in development in New York and Pennsylvania. The Atlantic coast States return relatively high condition, impaired locally by the results of autumnal drought and late storms. In Tennessee and Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, drought, more or less severe from June 20 to the middle of August reduced condition too low for subsequent recovery, as the crop was maturing or ripe before rains came. The Ohio Valley and the Missouri Valley report protracted drought and low condition. While the rains of the last two weeks of August have been beneficial nearly everywhere, they have not always restored the losses of the first half of the month. In the bottom lands, where growth was maintained, the recent rainfall will make a good crop, while the drier uplands were beyond recovery.

Rye yields less than was expected, as the condition as reported is reduced to 85.4.

The September condition of oats is the lowest ever reported, having fallen from 70.1 in August to 64.4. The rate of yield will be the smallest in twenty years.

The condition of barley is not seriously lowered—from 82.8 to 78.6.

Buckwheat has fully maintained its August condition, the average being 90.5 against 90.1.

The figures for potatoes have fallen since August 1 from 77.4 to 65.7, the lowest ever reported, that of 1887 being 67.3.

Tobacco has improved materially during the month, the average being 82.4, much better than in the August report, but lower than the July condition.

The reported percentage for fattening swine is 97 per cent, and their condition is 93.7.

The statistical returns of the Department for September are less favorable for cotton than those of August. The general average is reduced from 89.5 to 85.5 which is a fraction lower than the record of September, 1889.

MURDER IN A COURT ROOM.

A Family Dispute Leads to a Tragedy in an Ohio Town.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Hammersville, Ohio, during the trial of the case of George Barngrover against Joseph Hiler, before Justice Vandament. Mr. Hiler died some months ago, leaving a will in which he devised most of his property to two of his sons and two daughters, to the exclusion of other children. There has been talk of contesting the will, and much bitterness has been shown. This was a case for damages under an alleged breach of contract between Joseph Hiler and Barngrover, who was one of the sons-in-law of Mr. Hiler.

During the trial Constable I. N. Allen, another son-in law, stepped to the door, when a pistol shot was heard. Allen came staggering into the room and fell across a chair, exclaiming: "John Hiler did it." Before the terrified spectators could realize what had happened the murderer was seen standing in the middle of the crowded court room, and fired a second shot, which took effect in the right breast of George Barngrover, passing entirely through his body. The excitement was indescribable, the court room being crowded.

As Hiler rushed from the court room into the darkness he was heard to remark: "I have loads for two more men." It is understood that he meant by that remark John Hiler, Jr., a cousin of the murdered man, and an important witness in the case, and Attorney W. F. McBeth, who has charge of the case for the plaintiffs.

FOR SEACOAST DEFENCES.

The Ordnance Board's Allotment of the Money Appropriated.

Secretary Proctor has approved the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which General Schofield is President, including the allotment of money appropriated by the current fortification act of Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The act sets forth the lump sums to be expended on certain works, and the board determines when the money shall be expended and supervises the construction of the works. The more important allotments are: $265,000 for construction of gun and mortar batteries for the defence of Boston harbor, $726,000 for New York harbor, $200,000 for San Francisco, $25,000 for steel field guns of 3.2-inch calibre, $400,000 for breech-loading rifled seacoast mortars, castiron and steel hooped, 12-inch.

In all the allotments made at the meeting amount to $2,261,565.

THE HORRORS OF SIBERIA.

Shocking Brutality of the Guards of Russian Prisoners.

The barkentine Catherine Sudden has arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia. Her commander, Captain John Thomas, has sent to San Francisco a description of the Russian exile system, as witnessed by him. He describes the brutal scenes which he witnessed on Saghalien Island, a famous Russian exile prison.

A large party of exiles of all ages, heavily manacled, were being taken to the island. A few old men whose strength gave out fell from exhaustion. The brutal driver, acting under orders from his superior, shot the unfortunate men and removed their chains. No mercy or discrimination was shown. Wives saw their husbands killed before their eyes; mothers saw their daughters ill-treated and insulted. The exiles were driven like cattle, a heavy whip being used to urge them on. The prison cells were filthy and the treatment barbarous.

ADDITIONAL CONGRESSMEN.

An Apportionment Bill Providing for 354 Members.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Committee on the Eleventh Census, has introduced an Apportionment bill on the basis of one Representative for each 180,000 of the population. This would provide for a total representation of 354. Under the apportionment, Alabama, California, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin would each gain one member; Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania, each two; and Minnesota and Nebraska, each three. The only State to lose a representative would be Virginia, which would lose one. There would, by the provisions of this bill, be an increase of twenty-three members.

LOST IN A FOG.

Twelve of the Crew of a Seal Poacher Are Missing.

Six of the crew of twenty of the poaching schooner C. H. White have been brought to San Francisco by the steamship Hartrick from Siberia. While in the Russian waters eighteen men from the schooner were sent to Hunitzal. A fog came up and the trader to the schooner was lost. After rowing about for two days two boats reached Copper Island and surrendered to the Russian officials. Nothing has been heard of the other men, and it is feared they were lost.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ONE man was blown to pieces and four others were badly burned by an explosion of gunpowder in a stone quarry at Braddock Penn.

IMPRESSIVE exercises in commemoration of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet editor of Boston, were held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Governor Hill, of New York, and Abbett, of New Jersey, were among the speakers, and letters of regret were read from President Harrison and others.

THE Maine State election has resulted in the re-election of Governor Edwin C. Burleigh by about 16,000 majority and the four Republican Congressman—Reed, Boutelle, Dingley and Milliken. Speaker Reed's majority is about 4500, the largest he ever received. Both branches of the Legislature are heavily Republican.

ANOTHER attempt has been made to wreck a New York Central train. A steel rail was wedged in a cattle guard near New Hamburg, but the obstruction was discovered and removed just before the arrival of a fast express train from New York city.

TWO trains on the New York Central road collided near Lockport, N. Y., making a bad wreck. Baggageman Frank Fidler was killed, and Engineer Bradley had both legs broken.

THE New York Board of Health claim that the population of the city was not counted correctly by the census enumerators, and that the returns from Washington, as corrected by the Census Bureau, are at least 100,000 short of the correct figures.

THE Delaware Republicans, at their State Convention in Dover, nominated H. A. Richardson for Governor and H. P. Cannon for Congress.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent a telegram of congratulations from Cresson Springs, Penn., to Speaker Reed upon the result of the Maine election.

FIRE destroyed a large grain elevator at Ogdensburg, N. Y., causing an estimated loss of $250,000.

NATHAN J. ALBERTS, JR., a sixteen-year-old lad of Hackensack, N. J., committed suicide by hanging.

IN the next Maine Legislature the Republicans will have twenty-seven Senators and the Democrats four, a Democratic gain of three. In the House the Republicans will have 113 members and the Democrats thirty-eight, a Democratic gain of nine. Fuller returns give Burleigh 18,721 plurality for Governor, and Reed 4800 plurality for Congressman.

MASSACHUSETTS Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket headed by Dr. John Blackmer for Governor.

THE whaling bark Petrel has just arrived at New Bedford, Mass., after a whaling voyage of over five years. She has taken 2500 barrels of sperm oil and 1200 pounds of whalebone.

MISS LAURA HORN, the thirty-one-year-old daughter of Frederick Horn, of Hoboken, N. J., committed suicide by hanging. Her father, upon discovering what she had done, shot himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Miss Horn was suffering from insanity, and her parents were about to send her to Germany.

South and West.

A COLLISION between two trains near Littleton, W. Va., resulted in the death of three railroad men and severe injuries to five more.

HENRY NERSMAN, a life prisoner in the Ohio State Penitentiary, committed suicide by making a tube of newspapers and sucking gas through it.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRYAN, of the Chicago World's Fair Directory, has resigned.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, ex-United States Senator, died at Lansing, Mich., aged seventy-eight years.

MINNESOTA Democrats have put a State ticket in the field with Thomas Wilson for Governor at the head.

A RE-ENUMERATION of Portland, Oregon's capital, by the Census Bureau, shows a population of 75,257, a gain of 14,260 over the enumeration last June.

A DOUBLE site has been selected for the World's Fair at Chicago, one on the lake front and the other at Jackson Park. Both sites are on Lake Michigan.

HEAVY floods did much damage in the southern part of New York State. The fair grounds at Elmira and Ithaca were inundated.

THE Indiana Republican State ticket, put in the field at the convention in Indianapolis, is headed by Milton Truster for Governor.

IN Michigan the Democratic State Convention at Grand Rapids nominated ex-Congressman Edward B. Winans for Governor.

TWO colored men in Monroe County, Miss., have been lynched for assaulting white women.

SNOW has been reported from Fort Assiniboine, Montana. This is the first snow of the season in the United States.

PRICES of wheat, corn, oats and provisions advanced several cents at Chicago on the strength of the Government September crop report.

PAUL A. JOHNSTONE, a mind reader, drove blindfolded through the streets of Chicago from the Auditorium to the Grand Pacific Hotel, and there found a name on an old register which had been previously chosen by a committee. Afterward he fell into a prolonged catalepthe fit.

A RUNAWAY locomotive at Cincinnati struck another engine, killing William Howard. Another man had his collar-bone broken.

BARON VON STRAUSS, an Austrian nobleman, who came to this country two years ago, committed suicide at Spokane Falls, Wash., because he had been reduced to beggary.

A SCHEME to steal the children of wealthy parents, and hold them for a ransom, has been exposed at Kansas City, Mo., by the arrest of Henry Wilson, a livery stable keeper, and leader in the plot.

THE census population of Nashville, Tenn., is 76,309, a gain in ten years of 76.3 per cent.

THE South Carolina Democratic Convention at Columbia nominated Captain B. R. Tillman, the Farmers' Alliance leader, for Governor, together with a full State ticket.

Washington.

GEORGE E. LEMON, the well-known Washington pension agent, was a witness before the Special House Committee investigating the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum.

SECRETARY WINDOM left Washington for a ten days' vacation, to be spent with his family at Williamstown, Mass.

THE Senate confirmed the nominations of the following appointments as United States consuls: James J. Peterson, West Virginia, at Tegucigalpa; J. B. Richardson, Kansas, at Matamoras; J. F. Healey, Minnesota, Funchal; Alonzo Snencer, New York, at Guadaloupe; H. L. Rand, Illinois, at Ponane, Caroline Islands.

THE House Committe on Commerce is in favor of the bill for a bridge across the Hudson River at New York.

THE United States Treasury has begun preparing a year's interest on the four per cent. bonds of 1907. This step was resolved upon by the Treasury Department in order to ease the money market.

THE President has nominated Henry Sherwood to be Postmaster at Washington, D. C., vice John W. Ross, resigned.

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Foreign.

HERR KAFFSAFCK, a sculptor, and Herr Weimar, a painter, were drowned while sailing near Berlin.

A STRIKE of dockers, sailors and firemen at Southampton, England, resulted in a riot. Troops that were called out were stoned. They charged upon the crowd, and many of the rioters fell pierced by bayonets. The mob then fled in wild disorder.

IRELAND'S potato crop is reported to have been totally destroyed.

THE DOGMES of twenty-one persons who were drowned during the floods have been found floating in the Elbe.

THE Sultan of Morocco's forces have had a battle with Zemmours, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

THE Czar has given orders to the Governor of Siberia to prevent any further immigration of Chinese into that province.

A CLOSED carriage was swept down an embankment into the Elbe, near Ottenheim, Austria, during the floods. The driver of the vehicle and the occupants—Lorenz Gunthrig, his wife and sister—were drowned.

DURING the first six months of 1890 the number of emigrants from Italy was 140,000, an excess of 15,000 over the same period of 1889.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

Fiendish Work of Wreckers on the New York Central.

Fatal Collision Between Trains on the Delaware and Hudson.

The second section of train No. 13, the Adirondack and Montreal express from New York, on the New York Central Railroad, was wrecked at a point about three miles below Greenbush, N. Y., between midnight and 1 A. M. Six sleepers were wrecked, and seven persons were injured, but no one was killed.

The most seriously hurt was Mrs. Atkinson, of Trenton, N. Y., who was injured about the back. Miss Garahan, of Brooklyn, had her head badly cut, and Trainman Sailspaugh had his back wrenched. The others had backs and limbs wrenched, but none were fatally hurt.

A single rail placed crosswise on the track in front of the train caused the disaster. Six coaches were rolled to the bottom of a fifteen foot embankment, and three were twisted and wrenched beyond repair.

The train was in charge of Conductor Hudson, who was in the first sleeper when the crash came. He felt himself hurled through the air. The car turned a complete somersault and settled in the bottom of the ditch bottom up. He and Trainman Sailspaugh crawled out of the window, and, after procuring a light, released Mrs. Atkinson, who was the only passenger in the car. The woman was borne to the rear and placed in a sleeping compartment in one of the rear cars.

All of the other passengers were taken out through the windows of the partly wrecked cars and assisted to the rear, where they were made comfortable.

The statement of the engineer is to the effect that he was running at high speed, as he was late. The first intimation he had of an obstruction on the track was the coupled running over of his engine with a terrible crash. For awhile he was stunned, but he soon recovered, and he and the fireman started back to warn the express, due in twelve minutes. They succeeded in signaling it and then returned to their own train. The front of the engine and the small trucks were badly smashed.

Examination showed that not only was the obstruction placed on the up track, but the down track was also blockaded. Two passengers started for Albany, and as soon as they arrived the wrecking train was sent out.

Division Superintendent Bissell, of Albany, received a dispatch from Vice-President Webb, telling him to offer a reward of $5000 for the detection of the person or persons who placed the steel rails on the track near Albany, causing the accident.

Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, who came up on the road the following morning says that the obstruction was placed in a most diabolically methodical manner. The two sections of steel rails were not laid across the track at all, but were stuck between the rails and ties in such a manner that the engine would rise upon it and would have to be wrecked. The rails were propped up by pieces of railroad iron.

Another attempt was made to wreck a passenger train next morning. The train from the west due in Albany at 5:10 A. M. came slowly creeping down through the gap west of West Albany, when the engineer saw an obstruction on the track. The train was stopped, and it was found that ties had been thrown on the tracks by some miscreant. They were removed and the train proceeded to Albany.

Three Men Killed in a Collision.

About 5:30 o'clock A. M., train No. 7 on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, collided with a freight train between Port Henry and Westport, N. Y. The engineer, Thomas Murray, his fireman, and one other man, were killed.

Although the express train was late, the engineer, it is said, had instructions to go ahead. He was known as a very careful man. According to statements, the freight train should have been held. The engineer, fireman, and Kniffen were in the cab of the express train's locomotive. Just as the latter went around a curve, it plunged into the freight train and was completely demolished. The men in the cab did not have time to jump, and were buried in the wreck.

Not one of the passengers received serious injuries, although all were badly shaken up. The engineer, Boyd, of Whitehall, and his fireman on the freight locomotive were also unhurt.

Train Wreckers in Mississippi.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas passenger train No. 2 was derailed on an embankment five miles south of Vicksburg, Miss., at 2 o'clock A. M., and badly wrecked. Every car let the track, but the sleepers were not overturned. All the others rolled down the bank, and the engine, tender and baggage car were thrown wheels upward. No loss of life occurred, though Conductor Curley, Engineer Cook and two passengers were severely bruised. The wreck was the result of a deliberate plan to throw the train from the track, a rail having been loosened.

Five Men on a Train Burned to Death.

There was a serious accident at Summit, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, six miles south of Muskogee, Creek Nation. As a freight train of thirty cars was approaching a half open switch threw the locomotive, tender and sixteen cars off the track, all catching fire and burning.

The engineer, fireman and three tramp were burned to death. A fourth tramp was badly bruised, and has gone crazy since the accident.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

The south-bound freight train of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was ditched and then burned at Checotah, Indian Territory. Engineer Doud and Fireman Ebbeson were killed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Shah of Persia has eight daughters.

HENRY M. STANLEY'S health is still very poor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is said to be growing very stout.

SECRETARY TRACY'S hair has been turned from an iron gray to a snow white in the last twelve months.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Minnesota, used to be a telegraph operator, and was one of the first four men to read telegraphy by sound.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was eighty-one a few days ago. The day was celebrated by his friends at his house in Beverly Farms.

SENATOR STANFORD, according to some people in California, has bequeathed his fortune of $40,000,000 to the State when he dies.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has been offered $100,000 for his new poem, entitled "The Light of the World." This is at the rate of $16.66⅔ a line.

THE Empress Frederick, of Germany, has eight children, four sons and four daughters, and five grand children, the sons of the present Emperor of Germany.

PROFESSOR W. A. QUAYLE, of Baker University, Kansas, is the youngest college President in the world. He is not yet thirty years old, and is a fine pulpit orator.

A YEAR ago Rudyard Kipling, now one of the most popular authors in the world, was in Philadelphia hobnobbing with newspaper men, and regarded simply as a clever man.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier of Great Britain, owns 29,000 acres of land in England. As much of it lies within the corporate limits of London, he is enormously rich.

MISS NIKITA, the American diva, is singing in Germany with distinguished success. Rubinstein heard her lately at Badenweile, and sent her a bouquet and a shower of compliments.

JOHN W. MACKAY, the bonanza king, is fifty-nine years old. He is of Irish birth, but has lived in the United States since he was nineteen. His first lucky mining venture was made in 1870.

MRS. POLK, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant draw special pensions from the Government of $5000 each. They are also entitled to the franking privilege, a perquisite that has been handed down from Washington's day.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, is described as the very picture of a rough and ready farmer from the wild and wooly West. He is a tall, broad, stout man, with a big head and big chest. He is a lawyer by profession, despite his granger-like appearance.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands lives in a million dollar palace that was built of coral a few years ago by his loyal subjects. The natives do not seem to mind expenses where the King's pleasure is involved. When the Princess died they spent $50,000 on her funeral and $60,000 for a mausoleum to her.

PROFESSOR CARL LUMHOLTZ, the Norwegian explorer, is about to explore lower New Mexico and Arizona under the direction of the American Geographical Society of New York. About a dozen scientific men will accomplny him; Professor Libbey, of Princeton College, is among the number. The object of the expedition is to examine the remains of the ancient civilization antedating, it is believed, that of the Aztecs, which exist in the northwest part of Arizona.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

201ST DAY.—Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. Binding twine was put on the free list by 38 yeas to 18 nays. All the Democrats except Mr. Blodgett, and fifteen Republicans, voted aye. The Senate refused to put cotton bagging on the free list by 36 nays to 19 yeas—Mr. Paddock being the only Republican who voted aye. An amendment putting lumber on the free list was also defeated by 60 nays to to 24 yeas—four Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

202D DAY.—The free list of the Tariff bill was disposed of and it was arranged that the voting should begin on the 203d day of the session.... The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented and read, without action.

203D DAY.—The House bill to set apart as a public park a certain tract of land in California on which the big trees stand was passed without amendment.... The conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was agreed to without discussion.... Mr. Plumb's amendment to the Tariff bill, imposing a tax of $1.25 on distilled spirits was defeated by 17 yeas to 39 nays.

204TH DAY.—In discussion of the Tariff bill, Mr. Aldrich moved, on behalf of the committee, the reciprocity amendment proposed by him on September 1, and accepted a verbal modification of it suggested by Mr. Hoar. After various modifications of the amendment had been rejected it was passed by thirty-seven yeas to twenty-eight nays, two Republicans—Evarts and Edwards—voting with the Democrats in the negative. An amendment for the appointment of a commission of five disinterested persons, to be known as the Customs Commission, with a permanent office in the city of Washington, was agreed to by 31 yeas to 30 nays, and the Tariff bill was then reported from Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading by 38 yeas to 28 nays—a party vote.

205TH DAY.—A six hours' closing debate took place on the Tariff bill, the speakers being Messrs. Hoar, Hiscock and Jones for the measure, and Messrs. Vance, Vest and Turpie against it. The vote was then taken, and the bill was passed by forty yeas to twenty-nine nays—a strict party vote. Then the bill went back to the House for action upon the Senate amendments.

206TH DAY.—The conference report on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill was taken up. The main proposition in the report is contained in the first section, as follows: "That there is hereby forfeited to the United States, and the United States hereby resumes the title thereto, all lands heretofore granted to any State or to any corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed and in operation, for the construction or benefit of which such lands were granted, and all such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain; provided, that this act shall not be construed as forfeiting the right of way or station grounds of any railroad company heretofore granted." Mr. Morgan spoke against the report.

In the House.

211TH DAY.—The Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, made a speech in his own behalf. After debate was closed a motion to recommit the case to the Committee on Elections was defeated by 101 nays to 83 yeas. The vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Mr. Breckinridge's right to the seat. Lost—yeas, 8; nays, 103. The resolution declaring the seat vacant was agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 62.

212TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York, a bill was passed granting a pension of $100 a month to General Henry A. Barnum.... The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to.... The bill for the erection of a new tower near the site of the lighthouse on Smith's Island, Virginia, with Senate amendments thereto, came up, and after discussion was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

213TH DAY.—There was no quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absentees. Finally a quorum appeared, and the District of Columbia business was taken up. The entire afternoon was taken up with this matter.

214TH DAY.—The contested election case of Langston against Venable was called up, but lack of a quorum prevented action upon it, and no other business was done.

215TH DAY.—A handsome floral design adorned Speaker Reed's desk, to welcome him upon his return from Maine. It was the gift of the enrolling clerks of the House. After the journal had been read no business could be transacted, owing to the want of a quorum, and so the House adjourned.

216TH DAY.—As Speaker Reed entered the House he received a round of applause from the Republican side of the House, and from the spectators in the galleries. After prayer, Mr. O'Ferrall made the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker, without taking note of the point, stated that the question was on ordering the previous question, on approving the journal of Tuesday's proceedings, and directing the clerk to call roll. The vote stood yeas eighty-seven—nays forty-four—no quorum; and on motion of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, amid Democratic applause, the House adjourned.

A FATAL DUEL.

The Man Who Furnished Both Pistols Shot Dead.

A duel to the death was fought in a saloon in Birmingham, Ala. The principals were Thomas Bennett, warden of the city prison, and Will Hardeman a locomotive engineer. Bennett was shot four times and killed and Hardeman received a bad wound in the arm.

The men had a difficulty some time ago about a woman, and meeting in a saloon it was renewed. A witness says Bennett told Hardeman to come on and fight it out then and there, at the same time drawing a pistol. Hardeman answered that he was not armed. Bennett drew another pistol and handed it to Hardeman, and then the shooting commenced, and eight or ten shots were fired. Bennett sank to the floor with four bullets in his body, and died in a few minutes. Hardeman was arrested. Bennett has been a leader in all labor and political movements and was President of a club, which bore his name. He leaves a wife and several children.

IT RAINED FISH.

Interesting Phenomenon in Cairo, Ill. —The Fish Still Alive.

During a shower of rain quite a number of live fish fell in various parts of Cairo, Ill. They were all about four inches in length and of the sun, perch and buffalo species. They were stunned by contact with the earth, but many were revived by placing in water and are still alive. The largest number that fell in one place were picked up at the Big Four depot and numbered about one dozen.

THE MARKETS.

37 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 15	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	7 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 20
Lambs	5 40	@	6 62
Hogs—Live	4 05	@	4 90
Dressed		4½@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 25
Patents	5 50	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00¾	@	1 01⅛
Rye—State	67	@	69
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	53¾	@	55¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	45
Mixed Western	38¾	@	42
Hay—Good	40	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.00@
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	17
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9¼
Skims—Light	2	@	3
Western	6	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	21
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 65	@	4 85
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	4 95
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 85	@	6 05
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 50	@	4 70
Flour—Family	8 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 00	@	1 00¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	50	@	51⅝
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	40¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	23	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	15 00	@	16 00
Butter—Firsts	17	@	22
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3¾	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4½
Lambs	5½	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Sep	95¼	@	95¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Sep	53¼	@	53
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	44
Potatoes	18	@	43
Butter—Creamery Extra	20	@	21
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

CRIME AND PAUPERISM.

Statistical Information Collected by the Census Bureau.

A portion of the statistics collected by Mr. Fred. H. Wines, the special agent of the Census Office in charge of the department of crime, pauperism and benevolence, has been tabulated by the office. He states that the populations on January 1 last of 109 prisons are represented by the tables. Of this number forty show an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the number of inmates as compared with the census return of June 1, 1880, from the same institution. Of the 2891 jails from which reports were received the number of their inmates in the aggregate shows an increase of 100 per cent. over the census returns of 1880. Mr. Wines observes that in making this comparison it should be borne in mind that the winter population of jails as a rule is much larger than the summer population, and that, therefore, the census report of June 1, 1890, is likely to show a considerable decrease in this percentage. Reports have also been received from 2268 almshouses showing an aggregate of 77,885 inmates as against 66,203 in the same institutions in 1880.

THE province of Ferrara, in Italy, is being devastated by rats and has already been damaged to the amount of $160,000.

A PREMATURE BLAST.

Many Men Killed by an Explosion of Giant Powder.

Somebody's Carelessness Causes a Terrible Fatality.

At 5:55 o'clock P. M., a premature blast occurred in the Northern Pacific yards at Spokane Falls, Washington. It was just before the hour of quitting work. A large force of men were engaged in blasting out a huge rock pile in the eastern part of the city. From fifty to seventy-five men were at work in the cut at the time. Fifteen were soon taken out dead and a number of others were injured.

At 11 P. M. the men engaged in the task of taking out the mangled victims were forced to desist because among the rocks which were being cleared away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that buried the victims. Up to that hour eighteen bodies had been taken out.

There were twenty-seven men unaccounted for, all or most of whom were beneath the mighty mass of rock. The men had no chance for life. It was either instant death or slight injury.

There were about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is the custom to prepare blasts and charge them, and at noon and 6 P. M., after the men have left work and gone to a place of safety, to fire them. In this case, however, it seems that one blast had been prepared and the foreman, C. McPherson, was preparing a second. The men had all finished their work and were putting on their coats and picking up their lunch pails ready to go to their homes after their day's work, when they met a horrible and unexpected death.

Either the rock was too hot from the action of the drills or else tamping exploded the second blast, and that exploded the first. A man who was tamping paid the penalty with his life. A man who stood beside another who was tamping escaped with slight bruises, although 30,000 cubic feet of rock were hurled for hundreds of feet in every direction. Another man who was near the deadly blast, and who was supposed to be dead, was seen shortly after the explosion in a half-crazed condition, walking around with his clothing torn to shreds. The men were working in a cut leveling off the ground for the new freight yards. The cliff of rock on the side of the cut which was being removed was twenty feet high. The blasts are so arranged that the rock is thrown toward the cut.

Not anticipating the blast, about thirty men were under the cliff when the blast exploded. A great mass of rock and earth raised in the air and pitched over into the cut, burying the men beneath its awful weight. None of them had time to run, but a few escaped in a miraculous manner. Over 100 men were at work in the adjoining cuts, and at once were on the scene of the terrible accident and began with picks and shovels to hunt for the buried bodies. From all over the huge mass of rock groans and shrieks issued, and the air was filled with the appeals of the wounded and dying. A short half hour and all was still, except for the workingmen with pick in hand, who, with the light of lanterns, worked late into the night removing dead bodies.

THE NATIONAL GAMES.

QUINN, of the Bostons, leads the Players' League second basemen.

"KID" BALDWIN gets $400 a month from the Philadelphia Athletics.

O'ROURKE is a tower of strength in the New York Players' batting list.

THE Boston team stands a great show of capturing the Players' League flag now.

FORTY-TWO men, all told, have played on the Pittsburg National League team this season.

PAUL RADFORD, of the Cleveland Players', made only one error in right field in twenty-eight games.

HARDIE RICHARDSON, of the Bostons, has made fourteen home runs, twenty-seven double and fifteen three-baggers in 100 games.

THE games played on Labor Day by the League, Brotherhood and American Association teams were attended by over 70,000 persons.

CHARLEY FARRELL, of the Chicagos, leads that Players' nine in batting, and in fielding he ranks with the best in the country. He is doing about all the catching for his club, now that Boyle is compelled to play an infield position.

ZIMMER'S ambition to catch every game this season gives the back stops of the Cleveland League Club an easy time. His present record is wonderful. Before the days of the lame glove Zimmer's performance would have been an impossible one.

MULLANE and Miller are having a novel race as utility men. The Cincinnatian has filled every position but catcher, while the Pittsburgh "Fog horn" has yet to cover first base and to pitch. Both will then claim to have been in every position on the field.

BILLY SUNDAY accomplished a feat in one of the recent Philadelphia-Cleveland games that will likely not be repeated this season. He hit the ball to Pitcher Vian, who handled it cleverly, threw to Virtue at first, and yet the fleet-footed centre-fielder reached the bag in safety.

A BLOW on the mask is dreaded by a catcher almost as much as a broken finger. A heavy blow with most catchers means a headache for several days and sometimes longer. It frequently hurts the eyes. Almost every catcher has suffered that way at some time or another.

WHEN the Pittsburg National League team went to the bat for the last inning of a recent Brooklyn game they were confronted by a score of 10 to 0. By good batting they accumulated nine runs and thereby made the Brooklyns' adherents very anxious for the time being.

THE wonderful closeness of the Players' League race, and the fact that at this late stage of the season five clubs are still in it, moves Ward, of the Brooklyns, to remark that in all his great baseball experience this is the first time he has been unable to indicate in August between which two clubs the final outcome would rest.

SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN, of Maryland, is probably the most conspicuous retired ball player in existence to-day. In the closing days of the sixties Senator Gorman guarded left field for the old Nationals and played first base. He was a general utility man and could play in almost any position, from pitcher to right field.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	73	42	.635	Chicago	63	56	.529
Brooklyn	70	50	.583	Pittsburg	61	60	.450
New York	68	49	.581	Cleveland	44	69	.389
Philadel'a	63	55	.534	Buffalo	31	82	.274

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	77	41	.653	Chicago	70	48	.593
Boston	74	44	.627	New York	56	63	.471
Philadel	71	47	.602	Cleveland	32	79	.288
Cincin'ati	67	47	.588	Pittsburg	20	98	.169

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

| | Won